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ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM OF VILLAGE IN ANCIENT INDIA

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ABSTRACT—
India's administrative system has evolved over time, with various administration systems in place at various times.Excavations have led scholars to the conclusion that the Indian valley civilization of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa had a systematic government, which was obviously very important in an age when communication was slow and industrialization was unknown. This is the earliest reference to the Indian valley civilization.In the ancient Indian world, towns played a minor role;When describing the prosperity of the kingdom Jatakas, they proudly include a large number of prosperous villages, but they are oblivious to the existence of town and cities that may have flourished there. The Vedic hymns frequently pray for the prosperity Of the villages, but they rarely pray for the prosperity of the towns and cities.As has been demonstrated, the Vedic era was characterized by low social status and an increase in the importance of the village as a result.In later times, when the kingdom grew in size, nothing changed; instead, the village became the natural center of administration in rural society.In the literature of the Vedas, the village headman, or gramani, was usually in charge of the village government.The crucial role that the village headman played in the village's management is documented in both the Jatakas and the Arthasastra.

KEY WORDS: Vedic, Visha, Jan, Gram, Kula, Gopa, Council.

INTRODUCTION :

        The Vedic period came after valley equalization in Indian history.During the Rig Vedic era, administration units were referred to as "Kul," "Gram," and "Vish." Gram, or a village, was made up of the hours hold.The family was the smallest unit in the Rig Vedic political system.The family's oldest member assumed the role of head.Several families made up the village."Gramini," who also served as the village's administrative head, was its head.Gathering of town was known as the 'Vish' and its head was 'Vishpati' Nemerous 'Vishas' comprised a 'Jan' who key official was known as 'Gopa' this was a significant office and helpfully the ruler himself became 'Gopa'.The administration's primary component was the village.Villagers were, without a doubt, the real centers of social life and important economic units in the nation.The supported the structure of public culture, property and organization.Decentralization was common in ancient administration due to the importance of village units.In order to ensure that the administration

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functioned effectively, the empire was divided into provinces, districts, and rural and urban centers by districts.

VILLAGE COUNCIL:

During the "Gupta" period, at least in that region of India, the village councils appear to have become regular entities.In Contrail India, they were referred to as Graayanapadas in Bihar and as Panchayats or Grampanchayats.At Nalanda, a large number of the various village councils (Janapadan) have been found to have sealed the letters they sent to the Nalanda university administrator.It appears almost certain that the village council in Bihar had evolved into formal bodies, meeting on a regular basis to conduct administrative business and communicating their decisions to outsiders through formal and sealed communications.

The Pallave and vakataka kingdoms had elders in the village known as Mahattaras.However, it is unknown whether they established a regular council.However, inscriptions from Gujarat and the Deccan show that village elders used to appoint their own formal executive communities as early as 600 AD. These communities were called Mahattaradhikarns, which could mean village elder in office or power.Rajputaha likewise shown where the leader of the town gathering was known as 'Panchkula', it work under the direction of headman known as Mahanta.It was a significant body.

The Village Headman:

The headman of the village typically oversaw and guided the operations of the village government.In the Vedic literature and the jataka, he is referred to as "Gramini."The Arthshashtra of Kautilyas attests to his significant contribution to the administration of almost all of the provinces during the first millennium of the Christian era, when his name appears in the inscriptions of those provinces.In northern India, he was referred to as "Grameyaka" or "Gramika."He was typically not a Brahmin by caste.He probably belonged to the kshitriya since he was in charge of the village militia.

The most powerful official in the village administration was the head man.His request was addressed as the board of downpour is in the Vedic time frame.The village headman's most important responsibility was to protect the community;He was the officer who was in charge of the ward and its militia.He was most compelling individual in the villate. '"He was like the father and the mother of the villagers is substantially true," Shukraniti claimed.Even though he was accountable to the central government, he was primarily a man of the people who worked to safeguard their interests.

The two usual members of the village government were the headman of the village and the accounts.According to Jatakas, neither the village headman is responsible for the village.According to their sweet will, the accountant ruled over the village community.They both serve as guidance to the administration in order to present a more in-depth picture of the constituency and function of the village assemblies in Tamilnadu villages and their executive committees.

Village Administration

The administration of the village played a crucial role in maintaining order and carrying out magistracy and judicial responsibilities.In this regard, it was an independent unit, and the village panchayat served as its instrument.Five subcommittees of the Sabha were in charge of running the village.All members served as honorary members and held office for a single year.However, they could be removed earlier.The village's experienced and qualified residents were believed to have the opportunity to serve on the various subcommittees if they were found guilty of misconduct. Those whose character was questionable or who had been found guilty of misappropriating public funds were excluded from membership, as were their close relatives.Even in the case of the "Agrahara" village, it should not be assumed that these guidelines regarding the qualifications of members were rigid and universal.

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Village Sabha and Sub-committee

The village sabha gradually grew out of popular gatherings in the past, when social, religious, and political issues were discussed separately because there was little distinction made at the time.In some cases, 35 was the minimum age required to become a member.After three years, some members were eligible to be re-elected, while others were eligible after five or even ten years.The requirements of the situation and the location also affected the number of duties assigned to the subcommittees.Typically, the archileef of its own constitution was each sabha.The "Mahasabha," the earliest known constitution, was created by the body itself at a special meeting of villagers who were persuaded by the beat of drums.When constitutional amendments were required, they were typically considered and approved by the "Sabha." Members of various subcommittees were chosen by drawing lots.Each village's thirty words were the subject of multiple nominations, with each nominee's name appearing on its own ticket.

The large orchards and garden were overseen by the first subcommittee, while the village tank and water distribution were overseen by the second.The crucial role of settling disputes was performed by the third.The gold committee was the name given to the fourth committee;Its function was to impartially declare gold for everyone.Naturally, members of this committee were experts in the art.The "Panchwara" committee was the name of the fifth subcommittee;It is unclear what it does.A general committee of supervision, the Annual Committee, existed in addition to their five committees. Only elders who had previously served on other committees and had experience were eligible for membership in the body.Naturally, the number of subcommittees and their responsibilities varied according to the requirements and circumstances of each village, and the land survey's function must have been to survey and clasiy lands and ensure that the government's assessment was equitable.In another, a temple committee is mentioned.There were colleges in some agrahara villages;The probably had a committee for education.In Bihar, Rajputana, Contral India, Maharashtra, and Karnataka, village assemblies had established a regular council during the Gupta era and after.In the south of India, during the Chola era at least, they used to raise a public loan by Moral aging the common lands in the event of climates like famines.

Previously, the village council was in charge of organizing several public works.In order to boost the village's wealth, efforts were made to cultivate waste and forest land.The records of rights and transfers to village land, as well as documents pertaining to village lands and revenue, had to be kept by the village office.

Village Administration in Ancient India

The village was run by the village headman.The village headman was in charge of the administration of the village.He is otherwise called gramani.In northern India he was called garmika in northern India and mununda in the eastern India, pattakila in Maharashtra, gavunda in Karnataka and mahattaka or Karnataka.Each village had only one headman.His position was inherited.In the event that the son's succession was not approved, the government could nominate another family member.He typically belonged to a caste other than Brahmin.He may have frequently belonged to the Kshatriya caste and led the village's armed forces.In the Vedic era, Headman's order was represented on the council of ratnins, and he looks like a village king.The village headman's most important responsibility was to protect the community.In ancient times, life was more volatile, and the Central Government's assistance could not be expected at a crucial time because of slow communications.The villagers were required to be independent.The village headman also had an important job: getting money from the government.He was in charge of keeping the necessary records.He collaborated with the village council to complete the collection work.In addition, the headman served as the village council's ex-officio president.He received compensation in the form of free land and a number of small intangible payments that the villagers were required to make to the government.He was the village's most powerful individual.He was eager to safeguard the public's interests.

The records of village land rights and transfers, as well as documents pertaining to the realization of government dues, were kept by the village office.They needed to arrange with the locale specialists and focal government and the choices and goals of the town chamber must be recorded appropriately.The

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village accountant was given charge of this task.His position was also inherited.There is abundant evidence to suggest that they included everyone who lived in the village.Important issues were resolved at village assemblies.

According to jatakas, the public's opinion influenced the village headman and accountant in their administration.According to the jatakas, villages conducted business independently.They do not demonstrate themselves to any standing or regular council.

CONCLUSION

There were numerous administration systems in ancient India.We shouldn't be surprised if there isn't uniformity in the administrative system because Indian history dates back several centuries.Understanding the ancient Indian village administrative system may be necessary prior to considering the provincial, divisional, and district levels.As in modern times, there were small and large districts and divisions in ancient times, but the village administration played a significant role in expanding the state's importance.Villages served as the center of administration in ancient India.During a time when industrialization was unknown and communication was extremely slow, its significance was naturally extremely high.When describing the kingdom's prosperity, Jatakas proudly mention the numerous prosperous villages that are included.As previously demonstrated, states were comparatively small during the Vedic period, which further elevated the significance of the village.In the modern era, governors frequently persuade a conference of collators to discuss crucial administrative policy issues.Kings used to take Bimbisara, and Ashoka used to persuade meetings of village heads to do the same.The villages were without a doubt real social hubs and important economic units for the nation.

The village head man, known as Gramini, was typically in charge of the administration of the village.The following significant responsibility of the village administration was the collection of government revenue.The vital records were kept by the village.Similar to the chola council, the village councils of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Northern India had significant authority over the collection and distribution of land revenue.One of the village council's most important responsibilities was to settle disputes.The idea that the village council of the panchayat had judicial powers because there was anarchy at the time, according to some early writers.The central government's limited supervision and control over the village assemblies and their councils is crucial.

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